

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Continued from First Page.

to Prussia in holding Prussia answerable in the Hohenzollern matter, though the policy of Spain was adopted without any foreign promptings.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.—PLACATIONS IN THE LONDON AND PARIS MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 11—3 p.m. The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly to-day, for the first time since the opening of the Hohenzollern question. A complete panic exists both here and at Liverpool, as is shown in the following comparison of the prices of securities just made with the closing figures of Saturday evening:

It is proper to state, however, that a large share of the present uneasiness is to be ascribed to the approaching settlement, and the expectation of the bankers contracting their accommodations. Breadstuffs are firmer, and there is an advance in the price of American wheat. Dispatches from the various European capitals this morning announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles, and all sorts of securities have declined heavily.

LONDON, Monday, July 11—4 p.m. The feeling is much quieter, both here and at Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American Sixty-twos, which were 86½ at 1 o'clock, have just closed at 88½. And the other funds have advanced proportionately. A much better feeling prevails at the Paris Bourse. At 2 o'clock, Rentes were 69 francs 40 centimes—a very decided advance.

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 11, 1870. The war rumors continue to affect American bonds, with securities of all descriptions. Five-Twentys of 1862 have rapidly declined, and closed to-day at 91.

PARIS, Monday, July 11, 1870—Evening. No answer has yet been received from Prussia, and the delay depresses the Bourse, and Rentes have declined to 68 fr. 45 c. Members of the Cabinet were at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF THE CANDIDATURE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11, 1870. The Spanish Minister called upon the Secretary of State on Saturday last, and stated that he had been directed by his Government to inform the United States Government that Prince Leopold had been selected for the Spanish throne, and that the Cortes would vote on the question on the 20th of July. The Secretary replied that he was pleased to learn the fact, and hoped that it would result in establishing a good Government in Spain.

LATEST EUROPEAN REPORTS.

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.—PRUSSIA'S ANSWER EXPECTED TO-DAY.—THE ARMY OF PARIS UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.—FURTHER MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Monday, July 11, 1870. The French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disavowal of Prince Leopold's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish crown. Prussia's answer to France is expected to-morrow.

The army at Paris has received orders to march to the Meuse, and six transports at Toulon have steam up ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops. The Imperial Guards are to constitute the First Corps d'Armée, which will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, with Gen. Courbet de Cissey chief of staff, and headquarters at Metz. Marshal MacMahon has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. Gen. Lebrun will be his chief of staff, and Gens. Frossard and Bourbaki will march with him. The Comte de Palikao with Changarnier and other generals will also act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Charenton to prepare a fleet to transport 30,000 troops, whose destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris, and Madrid. The Queen of Prussia has also arrived at Ems to use her influence for the preservation of peace.

CUBA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE CUBAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: With thanks for your courtesy in giving room to my note of Saturday, and with the least possible desire to obtrude my views upon public attention, I must nevertheless ask space for some words in the same connection, made necessary by the tenor of your comments upon that note in your Monday's issue.

I, for one, have not understood it to be either a part of the "Monroe doctrine," or the duty of the American people, "to fly to the assistance of American colonies fighting to secure independence of their mother country." Neither have I ever urged or held that this people were bound even to give the Cubans "material help" in their undaunted struggle with Spain. I have only besought "impartial neutrality," such as was declared by our forefathers and loyally carried out during the contests, from the outset in 1810, up to the end in 1818, between the South American Spanish Colonies and Spain. I believe that the "Neutrality Laws" as they stand, construed in the light of history and the practice of American statesmen of that day, would to-day give the Cubans all that they need of resources for the success of their struggle. In seeking additional legislation I have only wished to obviate the possibility of a misconception through which manifest partiality has been shown to Spain, to the direct, deadly prejudice of the Cuban patriots, to the absolute degree of doing, on the part of the United States, what the impotent power of Spain could not do; for I assert, without fear of contradiction, that Spain, since the war has not been able to obstruct the landing of a single cargo of arms and ammunition upon the shores of Cuba.

But as matters have stood until quite recently, the Cubans have been debared by the United States, actively assisted by England, from sending from this country some 20,000 stand of arms, much artillery, and a proper supply of the munitions of war essential to the very success of the Cuban cause.

What was understood to be impartial neutrality by Mr. Monroe in a situation similar to that in Cuba to-day, may be seen in his message addressed Dec. 2, 1817, to the Congress of the United States. He declared: "Through every stage of the conflict" (that between Spain and her South American colonies) "the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war." "Our ports have been opened to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other." This was absolute "impartial neutrality"; but who will venture to say the ports of the United States have been equally open to the people of American Cuba and of European Spain, or that every article of American industry has been equally at the disposition of both parties to the war in Cuba? Spain has been able to arm her troops with American breech-loaders, and the Cubans for nine months absolutely kept from dispatching one arm to use in self defense against the same breech-loaders. Nor is this the worst. Spain has built her and dispatched 30,000 gunboats, with American engineers to work them in the waters of Cuba, to blockade that coast so as to make it even more difficult than England and the United States had already done for the Cubans to get any. So much for Spain. How meanwhile for Cuba? The Cubans purchased the Hornet, sent her utterly beyond the waters of the United States, there armed her, and changed her whole list of officers and crew, hoisted the Cuban flag, and sent her forth to cruise against

Spain. Forced by stress of fuel to enter an American port, she was there seized and held nine months, to the direct advantage of Spain, or until the interest of Spain, the Cubans have been made to give a bond for her full value not to be employed in a hostile manner against that Power—that is, even against the 30 American-built and armed gunboats! Is this, in south, Mr. Editor, that impartial neutrality of which Mr. Monroe spoke as having observed "through all stages," mark you, of the conflict between Spain and her revolted colonies? Assuredly not. Unquestionably it is not "impartial neutrality" in any sense of the word to suffer Spain to take from this port 30 American-built ships of war, arm them as they wish with American engineers in war in Cuban waters against the colonists, and then deny to the Cubans the privilege to take from the same port one petty steamer like the Hornet, except under bonds, like a common trader, "to keep the peace" against Spain.

In this connection I beg to add another word. Mr. Monroe says "that absolute neutrality was observed through every stage of the conflict." Thus you will see "belligerent rights" were given by the United States to those colonies from the very outset, and the flag of the revolutionists received in our ports through all stages of course. Even Russia received the flag of Colombia as early as 1811, or less than a year after the outbreak of the revolution there. So too did France and several other European Powers. Nevertheless, Bolivia was twice subsequently reduced to so disastrous a condition that he had to flee to Jamaica for safety. Remember that the Congress of the United States has just virtually declined to recognize, as war, the "conflict" in Cuba in which Spain has been forced to employ 75,000 men and 80 ships of war; and this was done on the avowed grounds that such recognition would be a *casus belli* with Spain. Having done this would it be creditable to seize the island for the benefit of the American people when Spain had become entangled in a European war—even on the pretext that when the war the Cubans would be left to decide to whom they should belong. I do not believe the American people have such notions of national ethics and policy.

A word more: If war comes in connection with the Spanish succession, be assured Spain, as well as Prussia alone, will be involved—it will cross the Pyrenees at once with the Rhine. And you will see it.

In my previous note, I omitted to state a fact within my knowledge: That lately an emissary of the late Lord Clarendon had been actively intriguing in Cuba among the richer circles, to secure an arrangement for the immediate abolition of Slavery, and the transfer of the Island from Spain, under a species of protectorate, to Prussia! That such a project has been on foot is unquestionable. It is quite in character with the instructions given by England to her colonial authorities, as I know, and moreover, in keeping with the policy, far-reaching brain of Bismarck, whose favorite idea has been to make a naval power of Prussia, to which end a rich colonial possession is almost essential. Doubtless this intrigue has entered likewise into the scheme for making King of Spain a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern. Respectfully, THOMAS JORDAN.

New-York, July 11, 1870.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STILL ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION—DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET—MILLS DESTROYED AND COAL-PITS FLOODED—THOMPSON'S BODY DELIVERED TO HIS FRIENDS.

LONDON, Monday, July 11, 1870.

In a railroad collision near Chisle yesterday two persons were killed and several injured.

A heavy storm prevailed in Lancashire yesterday, which caused freshets on the great rivers. The mills were severely damaged, and a large quantity of other property was destroyed. It is reported that some lives were lost, while houses with their inmates having been carried away by the flood. Several coal-pits were filled with water.

The Government has delivered the remains of the late Fenian convict Thompson into the hands of his friends, who have given a pledge that no unusual display shall be made at the funeral.

East Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, made some explanation in regard to the present condition of the Greek question, which elicited some comments from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on some bitter remarks from the Earl of Carnarvon. After the rapid disposition of a large quantity of business the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the Government was not yet prepared to express its sense of the conduct of the Canadian troops during the recent Fenian disturbance on the border. The House went into Committee on the Education bill.

FRANCE.

THE GREAT STRIKE AT MULHOUSE—SIXTEEN THOUSAND WORKMEN IDLE.

PARIS, Monday, July 11, 1870.

The strike at Mulhouse continues, and nearly 16,000 workmen remain idle. The manufacture of the Messrs. Jourdain there has been destroyed by fire. It is not known whether the fire was accidental, or the work of an incendiary. Some 2,000 troops have been posted in and around the town, but as yet there have been no serious outbreaks.

CHINA.

THE MASSACRE AT PEKIN NOT YET CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Monday, July 11, 1870.

No confirmation of the reported massacre of Christians in China has yet reached here, either by way of Russia or India, and no official reports whatever have been received by either the French or English Governments.

BELGIUM.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

BRUSSELS, Monday, July 11, 1870.

The Admiral and officers of the American squadron have arrived here, and have been warmly received. The Admiral awaits the arrival of a party of American military engineers with a view of inspecting the fortifications of this and other cities.

BUENOS AYRES.

ASSEMBLAGE OF CONGRESS—MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—LOPEZ-JORDAN DEPARTS FOR THE CRIMES OF THE EX-DICTOR, LOPEZ OF PARAGUAY, ENUMERATED—CONFISCATION OF HIS PROPERTY.

BUENOS AYRES, May 29.—The National Congress was formally opened on the 15th inst. by President Sarmiento, in presence of the Diplomatic Corps and of a large number of distinguished military men and civilians.

The Message of the President is a *resumé* of the acts of the Government, and a statement of the present condition of the country. He mentions that the last year would have been the most tranquil which the republic had ever known were it not for the rebellion which arose among the people of the interior. The (Carrasco) rebellion, which he left behind him, though Jordan's men fought well, they had to abandon the contest completely routed. The National troops remained masters of the field, and the rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordova was opened on the 18th inst. with great ceremony. Mr. Velaz Rios, Secretary of the Interior, was present as the representative of the National Government.

The troops of the rebel Lopez-Jordan were badly beaten on the 29th inst. by the Government forces. The Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. A large amount of munitions of war, in the second engagement, which took place on May 20, the rebel troops were again routed, and the Carrasco rebellion was completely suppressed. The members of the Convention called together for a revision of the Constitution of the province of Buenos Ayres assembled on the 23d inst. Doctor Quintana is President of this body.